

The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

VOL. XLII. No. 7081.

英一千八百八十八年四月十日

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1886.

丙戌年三月初七日

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—E. ALGER, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane; Lombard Street, E. C. GROVE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GOUGH, Ludgate Circus, E.C. RATES HENDY & Co., 37, Walbrook, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—AMBERT PRINCE & Co., 36, Rue Lafayette, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 21, Park Row.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SATIE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HAINES & Co., Manila.

CHINA.—MAZAO, F. A. DE CRUZ, Sia-tou, Quelch & Co., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Foochow, HEEGE & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & Co.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND.....\$4,500,000
RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION.....\$ 500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS.....\$7,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman—A. MOYER, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—M. GROTE, Esq.
C. D. BOTTOMLEY, E. H. M. HUNTINGTON, Esq.
H. L. DALBYMPLE, Hon. W. KEEWICK,
Esq., A. P. MOEWEN, Esq.
H. HOPPIUS, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER,
Hongkong,...THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.,
MANAGER,
Shanghai,...EWEN CAMERON, Esq.,
LONDON BANKERS—London and County
Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of
2 per cent. per annum on the daily
balance.

For Fixed Deposits—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. "
" 12 " 5 per cent. "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits granted on approved Securities,
and every description of Banking and
Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London, and the
chief Commercial places in Europe, India,
Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager,
Hongkong, April 27, 1886. 402

NOTICE.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG
SAVINGS' BANK.

1.—The business of the above Bank will
be conducted by the Hongkong and
Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their
premises in Hongkong. Business hours
on week-days, 10 to 8: Saturdays, 10
to 1.

2.—Sum less than \$1, or more than \$250
at one time will not be received. No
depositor may deposit more than \$2,500
in any one year.

3.—Depositors in the Savings' Bank having
\$100' or more at their credit may at
their option transfer the same to the
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Cor-
poration on fixed deposit for 12 months
in the Godown (which are not included in
the Tender) at Interest Fries.

4.—Interest at the rate of 3% per cent. per
annum will be allowed to depositors on
their daily balances.

5.—Each Depositor will be supplied gratis
with a Pass-Book which must be pre-
sented with each payment or with-
drawal. Depositors must not make
any entries themselves in their Pass-
Books but should send them to be
written up at least twice a year, about
the beginning of January and begin-
ning of July.

6.—Correspondence as to the business of
the Bank is marked. On Hongkong
Savings' Bank Business is forwarded free
by the various British Post Offices in
Hongkong and China.

7.—Withdrawals may be made on demand,
but the personal attendance of the
depositor, his duly appointed agent,
and the production of his Pass-Book
are necessary.

For the
HONGKONG &
SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager,
Hongkong, May 7, 1886. 754

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK
CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000
PAID-UP.....£ 500,000

REGISTERED OFFICE,
1 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES:
In India, China, Japan and the Colonies.

THE BANK RECEIVES Money on Deposit;
buys and sells Bills of Exchange,
issues Letters of Credit, forwards Bills for
Collection, and transacts Banking and
Agency Business generally on terms to be
had on application.

APPROVED CLAIMS on the ORIENTAL
BANK CORPORATION, in Liquidation, or the
Balance of such Claims purchased.

1.—By immediate Payment in Cash of
not less than 90% for the whole of
the Claim.

2.—At 100%, Payment being made in
Fully paid Scrip of the Corporation's
8½ per cent. Perpetual Debenture
Stock, carrying Interest from date of
Issue, and exchangeable for Stock.

Warrants of \$100 with Half-Yearly
Interest Coupons attached, on the
Scrip being made up to any even
multiple of \$100.

HOLDERS OF THIS SCRIP incur no liability
whatever.

H. A. HERBERT,
Manager,
Hongkong Branch,
Hongkong, February 15, 1886. 314

Notices of Firms.

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED.

MR. HARRY ARNOLD WOOL-
NOUGH is appointed SECRETARY of
the above-named Company and is authorized
to SIGN it in that Capacity.

JNO. D. HUMPHREYS,
General Manager.

Hongkong Dispensary,
3rd April, 1886. 670

NOTICE.

DURING the Absence of the Under-
signed, Mr. JOHN WATSON has
been appointed ACTING CHIEF MANAGER
of the Corporation.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, March 30, 1886. 646

NOTICE.

DURING the Absence of our Mr. C.
D. BOTTOMLEY, Mr. THOMAS EDMUND DAVIES is authorized to SIGN
our Firm per Procuration.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, March 16, 1886. 540

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day RE ESTABLISHED
myself in BUSINESS at this Port, under
the name of GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Geo. R. STEVENS,
Pedder's Street.

Hongkong, March 24, 1886. 604

Intimations.

WANTED.

A STOREHOUSEMAN (Initial Subject)
who has a good knowledge of ENGLISH
and ARITHMETIC, and Writes a FAIR HAND,
Pay Six Shillings a day for Six Days in the
week, rising every Three Years. One Shilling
a day, to a Maximum rate of Nine Shillings
a day, payable in local currency at the
Treasury rate of Exchange; Extra allowance
for overtime when worked.

Hours from 7 a.m. to Noon, and from
1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Application should be made to the NAVAL
STOREKEEPER by letter accompanied by Certi-
ficates of Character and Testimonials.

Hongkong, April 9, 1886. 720

NOTICE.

THE LEE YUEN SUGAR REFINING
COMPANY, LIMITED, IN
LIQUIDATION.

THE LIQUIDATORS are prepared to
receive TENDERS for the PUR-
CHASE of the LAND, BUILDINGS,
MACHINERY, and FIXTURES of THE
LEE YUEN SUGAR REFINING COMPANY.

All Tenders should be enclosed in an
Envelope endorsed "TENDER FOR PUR-
CHASE OF LEE YUEN" and addressed to the
Liquidators of the LEE YUEN SUGAR REFINING
COMPANY, and must be placed in the
hands of C. EWANS, Solicitor to the Liquidators,
with a Deposit of \$30,000, before 3
o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of
April, 1886.

The Tenders will not be opened until
after 3 o'clock on the 21st day of April.

The Liquidators will accept the highest
Tender provided it exceeds the sum of
\$100,000 and provided also it is on a form
which can be obtained at the Office of C.
EWANS, at 45, Queen's Road, Hongkong,
and it is in accordance with the conditions
contained in such form.

The Purchaser must also take over from
date of Sale, the Liability of the Company
under the Contract with the English Sugar
Bolier of the Company who has been en-
gaged for a term expiring in February, 1887.

The Refinery is most favourably situated
occupying almost 100,000 square feet of
ground by the side of Bowrington Canal
and close to the Harbour.

The whole of the Buildings and Machin-
ery are in excellent order, a large portion
of the Plant and Machinery having never
been used.

The Refinery is capable of refining 1,200
pounds of Raw Sugar per day.

Dated this Eighteenth day of March, 1886.

ANDREW JOHNSTON.

LAU WAI CHUN 麥潤川.

LI KING TING 李敬亭.

Liquidators.

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND
MACAO STEAMBOAT COM-
PANY, LIMITED.

Hongkong, April 5, 1886.

NOTICE.

THE NOTICE is hereby given that an EX-
TRAORDINARY MEETING of
SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Regis-
tered Office of the above Company, No.
7, Queen's Road, Central, Victoria, Hong-
kong, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of April,
1886, at Three o'clock in the Afternoon,
for the purpose of Confirming the Special
Resolutions proposed and passed at the
last Meeting of the Shareholders held on
the 3rd day of April, 1886.

NOTICE is hereby given that, the aforesaid
Resolutions being duly Confirmed, an EX-
TRAORDINARY MEETING of
SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Regis-
tered Office of the Company, No. 7, Queen's Road, Central, Victoria, Hong-
kong, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of April,
1886, at Three o'clock in the Afternoon,
for the purpose of Passing a Special Resolution
to empower the Board of Directors to
sub-divide the present Shares of \$100
each of the Company into Shares of \$20 each.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

T. ARNOLD,
Secretary.

Hongkong, April 3, 1886. 633

THE HONGKONG DAIRY.

M. KENNEDY having received a

number of First Class MILK COWS

again in a position to SUPPLY his old

customers and the Community with FRESH

MILK.

Orders sent to the Repository will be

punctually attended to.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, February 17, 1886. 334

Business Notices.

SUMMER GOODS.

(+)

GENTLEMEN'S UNDER-SHIRTS and DRAWERS.

Fancy Thread and Cotton HALF-HOSE.

New Lawn Tennis JERSEYS.

Fancy Silk Tennis SHIRTS.

The Newest Cambric SCARF and TIES.

Washing Silk SUMMER SCARFS.

Men's Bathing DRAWERS and DRESSES.

Ladies' Bathing COSTUMES and Bath WRAPS.

Turkish Bath BLANKETS and TOWELS.

Single and Double "Terri" HATS.

Felt HATS in new shapes.

Pith Sun HATS and HELMETS.

New PUGGARIES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, April 6, 1886. 630

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

FOR SALE.

FOR HIRE.

FOR PURCHASE

on the

MONTHLY SYSTEM.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, April 6, 1886. 630

PIANOS

JUST RECEIVED.

For Sale.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

HAVE FOR SALE
THE FOLLOWING

STORES.

—0—

York HAMS.

Bull BUTTER.

Topboi BUTTER.

French BUTTER.

Erie COCOA.

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.

Picnic TONGUES.

MACKEREL in 5lb Tins.

RAISINS and CURRANTS.

Crystallized FRUITS.

SAVOY & MOORE's New Infant FOOD.

BAILEY & Co.'s JAMS.

Potted MEATS.

PATE de FOIS GRAS.

Swiss MILK.

—0—

BORDEN'S

CONDENSED MILK.

COOKING STOVES.

KEROSENE LAMPS.

WINES, &c.

—0—

GILBERT'S Sparkling SAUMUR, Pts. & Qts.

SACCOMO's MANZANILLA.

SACCOMO's Old Invalid PORT.

Old Bourbon WHISKY.

Burke's Old Irish WHISKY.

Royal Glendee WHISKY.

MARSALA.

&c., &c., &c.

THE USUAL ASSORTMENT

of

OILMAN'S STORES,

at the

Lowest Possible Prices

FOR CASH.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

Hongkong, February 10, 1886. 280

NOW ON SALE.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY

IN THE

CANTONESE DIALECT,

BY

DR. E. J. EITEL.

CROWN OCTAVO, pp. 1018.

HONGKONG, 1877-1883.

Part I. A-E, \$2.50
Part II. K-M, \$2.50
Part III. M-T, \$3.00
Part IV. T-Y, \$3.00

A Reduction of ten per cent. will be allowed to purchases of Ten or more copies.

This Standard Work on the Chinese Language, constructed on the basis of Kanghi's Imperial Dictionary, contains all Chinese characters in practical use, and while alphabetically arranged according to the sounds of the oldest dialect of China, the Cantonese, it gives also the Mandarin pronunciation of all characters explained in the book, so that its usefulness is by no means confined to the Chinese Dialect, but the work is a practically complete Thesaurus of the whole Written Language of China, ancient and modern, as far as all over the Empire, whilst its introductory chapters serve the purpose of a philological guide to the student.

A Supplement, arranged for being bound and used by itself, and containing a List of the Radicals, an Index, and a List of Surnames, will be published and sold separately.

LAW, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, January 15, 1883. 151

NOW READY.

A COMPLETE REPRINT, in Pamphlet Form, of the proceedings in the Recent Legal Case of

REGINA V. PITMAN, containing the whole of the Proceedings at the Police Court, full report of the trial in Criminal Sessions, with connected Correspondence and comments of the Press.

To which is now added a Report of the Case of

PITMAN V. KESWICK AND OTHERS.

Price per Copy, 50 CENTS.

China Mail Office.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:

BEWARE, British steamer, Capt. Ed. Le Bonneterre, Gibb, Livingston & Co.

CHASERIDGE, British steamer, Capt. Fred. Johnston, Siemsen & Co.

DAHLIA, British steamer, Captain James Mooney, Captain.

ELIANA, British ship, Capt. N. B. Hatfield, Order.

FRIESE, P. LINCHFIELD, American barque, Capt. Samuel Bartlett, Order.

HYDRA, German barque, Captain Ringo, Gonvalves & Co.

INVINCIBLE, American ship, Captain Joe Pearce Shaw, Douglas Lapraik & Co.

MAXIMUS, British barque, Captain W. Lightbody, Melchers & Co.

MIRAGE, American ship, Captain T. B. Gove, Melchers & Co.

Entertainments.

THEATRE ROYAL,

CITY HALL.

Manager, — NIEL O'BRIAN.

Patron: HIS EXCELLENCY THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT, THE HON. W. H. MARSH, O.M.G.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION OF THE

MASCOTTE OPERA COMPANY,

THIS EVENING,

the 10th April, 1886.

'LA GRANDE DUCHESSE'

SATURDAY APRIL 10, 1886.

'LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.'

Conductor, — Signor M. A. VALENZA.

THE PROGRAMME WILL CONSIST OF:

Ballads, Selections from the 'Ancient Mariner' &c.

Do. 'Ross Maiden' &c.

A Pianoforte Solo.

SCATS may be booked at MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s, on and after Monday, 12th Instant, and at the Door of the Hall on Evening of the Concert.

ADMISSION: TWO DOLLARS.

Doors open at 8.30; Concert to commence punctually at 9 p.m.

Hongkong, April 9, 1886. 725

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SHANGHAI

The Steamship Yangtze, Capt. F. SCHULZ, will be despatched for the above

PORT TO-MORROW, the 11th Instant, at 11 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, April 10, 1886. 726

THE BEN LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIODO.

The Steamship Revenue, Capt. THOMSON, will be despatched as above on or about THURSDAY, the 16th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, April 10, 1886. 728

STEAM TO BOMBAY VIA STRAITS.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship Suntra will leave for the above

places on FRIDAY, the 16th Instant, at 4 p.m.

A. MOYER, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, April 10, 1886. 729

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 10, 1886:—

Sumatra, British steamer, 1,406, W. W. Worcester, E.N.R., Bombay March 20, and Singapore April 4, General—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Kut Sung, British steamer, from Whampoa.

Emerald, British steamer, 395, G. A. Taylor, Manila April 7, General—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Prinz, German steamer, 1,150, G. Sörensen, Saigon April 5, Rice—EDWARD SCHELLHAAS & Co.

Dafia, British steamer, 652, James Mooney, Hamburg January 15, via Java

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer Emerald reports:

First part light variable breeze and fine weather; second part moderate to fresh N.E. breeze and fine weather with considerable sea. H. M. S. Sophie and Audacious leaving Manila for Hongkong same time as ourselves.

The British steamer Dafia reports:

Had very strong N.E. monsoon from Manila with heavy seas; weather thick and overcast from about 60 miles S.E. Hongkong.

The British steamer Island reports:

Had light winds and fine weather.

The British steamer Prae Chon Kiao reports:

Moderate S.E. winds to Obi; from there moderate N.E. winds to port.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer Emerald reports:

First part light variable breeze and fine weather; second part moderate to fresh N.E. breeze and fine weather with considerable sea. H. M. S. Sophie and Audacious leaving Manila for Hongkong same time as ourselves.

The British steamer Dafia reports:

Had very strong N.E. monsoon from Manila with heavy seas; weather thick and overcast from about 60 miles S.E. Hongkong.

The British steamer Island reports:

Had light winds and fine weather.

The British steamer Prae Chon Kiao reports:

Moderate S.E. winds to Obi; from there moderate N.E. winds to port.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer Emerald reports:

First part light variable breeze and fine weather; second part moderate to fresh N.E. breeze and fine weather with considerable sea. H. M. S. Sophie and Audacious leaving Manila for Hongkong same time as ourselves.

The British steamer Dafia reports:

Had very strong N.E. monsoon from Manila with heavy seas; weather thick and overcast from about 60 miles S.E. Hongkong.

The British steamer Island reports:

Had light winds and fine weather.

The British steamer Prae Chon Kiao reports:

Moderate S.E. winds to Obi; from there moderate N.E. winds to port.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer Emerald reports:

First part light variable breeze and fine weather; second part moderate to fresh N.E. breeze and fine weather with considerable sea. H. M. S. Sophie and Audacious leaving Manila for Hongkong same time as ourselves.

The British steamer Dafia reports:

Had very strong N.E. monsoon from Manila with heavy seas; weather thick and overcast from about 60 miles S.E. Hongkong.

The British steamer Island reports:

Had light winds and fine weather.

The British steamer Prae Chon Kiao reports:

Moderate S.E. winds to Obi; from there moderate N.E. winds to port.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer Emerald reports:

First part light variable breeze and fine weather; second part moderate to fresh N.E. breeze and fine weather with considerable sea. H. M. S. Sophie and Audacious leaving Manila for Hongkong same time as ourselves.

The British steamer Dafia reports:

Had very strong N.E. monsoon from Manila with heavy seas; weather thick and overcast from about 60 miles S.E. Hongkong.

The British steamer Island reports:

Had light winds and fine weather.

The British steamer Prae Chon Kiao reports:

Moderate S.E. winds to Obi; from there moderate N.E. winds to port.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer Emerald reports:

First part light variable breeze and fine weather; second part moderate to fresh N.E. breeze and fine weather with considerable sea. H. M. S. Sophie and Audacious leaving Manila for Hongkong same time as ourselves.

The British steamer Dafia reports:

Had very strong N.E. monsoon from Manila with heavy seas; weather thick and overcast from about 60 miles S.E. Hongkong.

The British steamer Island reports:

Had light winds and fine weather.

The British steamer Prae Chon Kiao reports:

Moderate S.E. winds to Obi; from there moderate N.E. winds to port.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer Emerald reports:

First part light variable breeze and fine weather; second part moderate to fresh N.E. breeze and fine weather with considerable sea. H. M. S. Sophie and Audacious leaving Manila for Hongkong same time as ourselves.

The British steamer Dafia reports:

Had very strong N.E. monsoon from Manila with heavy seas; weather thick and over

to-day's telegram says nothing whatever about the expropriation of the landlords, the proposal which led to the resignation of Messrs Chamberlain and Trevelyan. But we say, it is not easy to correctly comprehend the nature of the new scheme, until more details are furnished; and there is little use in speculating. It will be better to wait for the complete scheme.

The following mysterious paragraph regarding the Sultan of Johore appeared in *The World*, of the 3rd March:

The unexpectedly prolonged stay of the Maharajah-Sultan of Johore in this country causes some anxiety among his friends and subjects. The learned sheikhs, ulama, and law-doctors of Singapore are supposed to be busy with the consideration of a certain knotty question relating to the Malam law of marriage in order to provide for every eventuality. Perfect harmony no longer reigns amongst his society's sponsors: Mr. Gillett has definitely declined the Lord Chamberlain'ship, and the trip to England has cost His Highness nearly 50,000.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *South Australian Chronicle* writing from Wallaroo under date 24th February states—

Another family has been poisoned by eating tainted fish. It appears that Mrs. Hughes, of Green's Plains, purchased a tin of Morton's herring from a small shop in the township, and the family ate a portion of it on Friday, leaving the remainder which was on the next day seized by the five children. Shortly after eating it they were all seized with the usual symptoms of poisoning, and Dr. Palmer was called. One of the children—the youngest, aged 4 years—died on Sunday, but fortunately the remainder are convalescent. Leaving the fish open in the tin appears to have turned the oil rancid and generated a poisonous acid.

The following telegrams are from Indian papers:—London, 26th March.—Her Majesty the Queen, yesterday, laid the foundation stone of the Medical Hall on the Thames Embankment, which is to be erected conjointly by the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons.

Constantinople, 25th March.—The Turkish forced loan of £2,000,000 is announced.

London, 26th March, Noon.—The Under Secretary for India, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said, communications are now passing between the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India for placing the military command of the whole of Burma under the Commander in Chief of India.

In view of a recent application by a Hongkong subject, the following, from the *Pall Mall Gazette*, may be welcome:—One of the many injustices of the English law is at last in the way of being redressed. A bill has been introduced for the payment of juries. The scale is absurdly low, & is a day but the mere concession of the principle is something. Hitherto everybody else in court has been paid (for even prisoners often obtain their due), but the juries have only been fined. Even so, a day is an advance on that, and in time no doubt we shall come to giving them decent accommodation and treating them with decent civility. At present the only person who is really comfortable in most of our courts is the prisoner at the bar. The judge has a softer seat, no doubt, but then he has less log room, and besides he is obliged (more or less) to keep awake.

This Manila Comercio of the 5th instant has the following:—

The Semaphores of Corregidor advises us that "The British barque *Bouffet*, in shore of Boa Chica (little mouth)."

To-day, at 8.16 a.m., the same Sun-phare announced:—"Bouffet remains ashore at the place indicated."

We have since learned the following particulars:—The Captain of the vessel, by means of the Semaphores of Corregidor, had asked assistance from Manila, and a tug-boat was sent. The tug did not succeed in her attempt to extricate the vessel, and returned to Manila to procure further assistance. The point where the *Bouffet* struck is known as point Agua-guan.

In its issue of the 6th instant, the *Comercio* says:—"The British barque *Bouffet*, which was ashore in the Boa Chica, came off, and the return was announced at 10.30 this morning that she was six miles inside."

The Rev. F. C. Wills, the incumbent of St. Agatha's, Shoreditch, a brother of the well-known dramatist, has set up in a new line for a clergyman—namely, as a retail butcher. He replies to some questions from one of our representatives, who interviewed him as to the reasons which had led him to undertake this novel enterprise. Mr. Wills said that it arose from having himself been seriously ill through eating bad meat. He saw the miserable food supplied to the poor on Saturday nights and early on Sunday mornings on the cheap meat stalls and inferior butchers' shops; and his first experiment was to sell meat on Saturday evenings in his school room. The scheme was at first viewed with suspicion. Ultimately, however, the sales became very popular with every one but the Sunday school teachers, who the next day found the grease smeared the seats and spoiled their clothes. The difficulty, too, of disposing of the remnants—for a time given away for children's dinners—was considerable, and soon Mr. Wills opened a small shop immediately opposite his church, under the title of "Eastward Ho! Meat Stores!"

THE DILKE SCANDAL still receives attention from the *Pall Mall Gazette*, which says:—Mr. Chamberlain still reluctantly declines to help his friend by admitting the truth. The result is that public opinion is dividing itself into two sections. One section believes that Mr. Chamberlain "sold" Sir Charles Dilke, in order to dispose of a sensible man, a politician too unpopular to be disposed of for a moment, than those who held Mr. Chamberlain in least respect. The other section, which is much the larger, believes that Mr. Chamberlain advised Sir Charles Dilke to enter the witness-box because he knew he was guilty. This also we know to be absolutely true. But although Mr. Chamberlain has only to admit an error of judgment, in order to dispense with these dangerous misconceptions, he refuses to say a word. So far as he is concerned, of course, he may be quite right; but whether he is consistent with the obligations of friendship to dilate on "tarnished" his mistake of responsibility for a great mistake is a question on which there can hardly be agreement.

There is one aspect of the Crawford

divorce case which is very serious. It may be that no technical collusion exists or can be alleged to exist, but in the public interest and for the sake of the reputation of British courts of justice it is imperatively necessary that the master should be required to appear. Alike in St. Petersburg and in New York, people are aghast at the judicial scandal of London. *Vanity Fair* makes the suggestion that a motion in Parliament to relieve Mr. Justice Butt of his judicial duties would tend to clear the air. It certainly needs clearing somehow, and if all else fails we may have to come even to that.

A CONSTANT Reader of the London *Figaro*, advertising to the Crawford-Dilke case, suggests that steps should be taken to alter the law by which any co-respondent can shield himself by such a legal quibble as that successfully played off in this case. He contends that "neither in murder, adultery, nor in any crime or offence, should mere self-accusation be taken as sufficient to convict," and says:—"And when, as in this case, the self-accused states that the crime was committed by the express solicitation command, and influence of another, the law should be so framed as to compel that person to be subject to cross-examination, in order to prove to satisfaction that the self-accused is suffering from an hallucination as far as he himself is concerned; and failing to do this, he should be liable to be treated as the accomplice of his victim. One word more. If wives would always confide in their husbands, and tell them frankly of the first insidious advances towards undue familiarity, such as squeezing the hand, and so forth, significant tones and looks, &c., made by any male acquaintance; and if husbands, in return, would be frank and open with their wives, and not coquet (as in a recent case) with other women, divorce cases—the disgrace of our age—would be as rare as they are now, alas! abundant."

SAYS THE *PALL MALL GAZETTE*:—Mr. Lushington and the other permanent officials who come down to their offices at Whitehall at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, even on a morning following a meeting of the West-end, should take to heart the following notification in a Yokohama journal:—

The ones hours of the Japanese Cabinet will be fixed at from eight o'clock A.M. to four o'clock P.M. The prescribed business hours of all Departments will be similarly increased.

The subject lends itself admirably to light and feasting treatment, but I greatly mistake the temper of the constituents," writes to a stern and unbending northern Country Radical, "as well as the disposition of many of the new members of Parliament, if the heads of our public servants, and their leisurely methods of transacting business, no longer become a burning question.

That the curious fat of Sir George Bowes, to pass the despatches from the Peking Legation to the Chamber through the Hongkong Government, might then be conveniently set aside.

That the Hon. P. Ryrie is the last surviving Trustee of the City Hall, and that the departure from the original intention of the Deed should be set right.

That considerably over one-fourth of the expenditure of the Hongkong Government is directly due to our large criminal population.

BROWNIE.

THE PEACE PRESERVATION ORDINANCE.

The Peace Preservation Ordinance, of 1886, introduced in the Legislative Council by the Acting Attorney General on Wednesday last, is a measure essentially intended for operation in times of riot, and will provide permanently some of the same provisions as were contained in the temporary ordinance passed immediately after the riot in the beginning of October, 1884. It consists of three parts, containing fourteen clauses, and two schedules. Part first deals with the appointment of special constables, and provides that whenever it appears to the Governor that a tumult or riot has taken place or may be apprehended, and that the ordinary police officers are not sufficient to preserve the peace, he may summon through a Magistrate any person to act as special constable.

In the event of any citizen so summoned being disloyal as to try to evade this duty, a warrant may be issued by a Magistrate for his arrest; and his refusal to appear, or his refusal to act after having appeared, will render him liable on summary conviction to imprisonment with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding two months, or to pay a penalty not exceeding \$100, or both.

That Mr. A. P. MacEwan is now spoken of definitely as the successor of the Hon. T. Jackson as representative of M. L. C. for the Chamber of Commerce, *pro tem.*

That important discoveries have been made concerning the elasticity of the local revenue, which it is said will do away with the necessity for any increased taxation.

That the Colonial Treasurer's labour on his carefully-prepared Schedule of Stamp Duties appears to have been thrown away.

That it would be well if the Hon. T. Jackson could, on his return to us, throw some light upon the manner in which the Crown Agents work the oracle with the Colonial Office.

That there seems to be a screw loose in our Licensing system, and that the Justices ought to bestir themselves.

That there can be no doubt that Singapore is far ahead of Hongkong in more ways than one.

That Hongkong is sadly in need of a Municipal Council, and that if such a body had powers, they would soon be vigorously exercised.

That the Singapore Tramway is ready to be opened, and that the Hongkong Low Level line is still only on paper.

That the farewell feasting and "chin-chining" of the Hon. T. Jackson are being carried to an alarming pitch, unprecedented in the annals of this Colony.

That in the midst of it all, the community insist upon it that they are not saying "farewell," and that altogether the worthy citizen who is being feted off his feet must wish it well over.

That the only consolation is, that the good-hearted gentleman deserves it all, and that he is too good to spoil.

That the Hon. Member has been "screened" and "plated" and "dinnered," garden-partied, "memorized," "souvenired" and addressed to an extent which is almost alarming, and that the next thing we may hear is that he has been decorated by Her Most Gracious Majesty.

That the gathering at the Gymnasium was most enthusiastic.

That the Rose, Shamrock, Thistle, Leek, Lily, and Coronation were at once in doing honour to the President of the Sons and Daughters Association.

That there will no doubt be a doughty struggle for the worthy Chairman's Cup. That the A.D.C. were not quite so successful all round as usual, but that the charming impersonation of Winsford made up for all other shortcomings.

That the Sports of the Boys in Blue may produce a second Donald Dinnie.

That it is one of those things no fellow can explain, this attraction of old and young to a Circus.

That the enterprising Signor Chiari is sure to draw crowded houses during his stay amongst us.

That the worthy Signor must not let loose any more of his partners to scare the timid.

That Major Kelly's book is to be outdone by an American traveller, who is to write a book about Hongkong, its men and women, their manners and customs, and the effect of the Hongkong air on the development of tendencies.

That it is to be hoped that this book on the Hongkongite and his Island will be more accurate and less untruthful than the Knollys' effort.

That sometimes the ejaculation of

"O wad some Power the giftie giv us To see ourselves as others see us," does not seem to be so very appropriate after all, especially if the "others" be cads or snobs.

That the British Mail line between Vancouver's Island, British Columbia, Japan and Hongkong will ere long become an accomplished fact.

That the civilised world was not prepared for the reasoning of President Cleveland in the Rock Springs affair, and that the diplomatic attempt to shift the responsibility from the Central Government to the individual State would have done credit to the Provincial Governor of China forty years ago.

That in this matter the United States Government is playing a dangerous game. That the new British Minister to Peking might be welcomed by the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce when he passes through Hongkong.

That the curious fat of Sir George Bowes, to pass the despatches from the Peking Legation to the Chamber through the Hongkong Government, might then be conveniently set aside.

That the Hon. P. Ryrie is the last surviving Trustee of the City Hall, and that the departure from the original intention of the Deed should be set right.

That considerably over one-fourth of the expenditure of the Hongkong Government is directly due to our large criminal population.

BROWNIE.

THE PEACE PRESERVATION ORDINANCE.

The Committee consisted of the following gentlemen:—Major Chaytor, Lieut. Little, Capt. Bolton, Lieut. Gurney, Lieut. Metcalfe, Sub-Committee, Mr. Sergt. Phillip, Quar.-Master Sergt. Turner, Mr. Sergt. Kendrick. The Judge was Colonel Foster, Lieut. Col. Anderson, assisted by other officers of the Regiment, while Lieut. Graham acted as starter.

1.—THROWING THE CRICKET BALL. Prize \$5.

Entries: Privates More, Tomkins, Low, Hakem, Ridley, Cordery, Gilbert, Wicks, and Potter.

The contest lay between Cordery, More, Potter, and Low, who each made very good throws. Between Cordery and More there was a very keen struggle for the first place. The one now was first and then the other.

At the last throw, however, Cordery managed to send the ball 7 inches further than the first, covering the very good distance of 100 yards, 2 ft. 7 in. After More, whose distance was of course 100 yards 2 ft. 7 in., came Potter with 99 yards.

2.—PUTTING THE STOR—open to the Garrison. 1st Prize, \$5; 2nd Prize, \$2.

Entries: Gurner, McHugh, Royson, Whittington, Pte. Lovedy, Sergt. Gibson, Pte. Crosby, Pte. Roff, and Sergt. Grant.

This was a splendid competition. At the first round McHugh, Lovedy, and Grant put the shot farthest, and between them was an exciting contest for the first place. The first was first and then the other.

At the last throw, however, Lovedy and Grant put the shot successively by Lovedy and Sergeant Grant. They changed positions several times, but after numerous shots Grant made a distance of 34 ft. 3 in., which the others could not touch; the second being Lovedy, with 33 ft. 2 in., and the third McHugh with 33 ft.

3.—HUNG JUMP, 1st prize, \$5; 2nd prize, \$2.

Entries: Ptes. Potter, Everett, Lucas and Corp. Welch.

A rather poor appearance was made by the competitors in this event. The highest point was reached by Corporal Welch, who cleared 4 ft. 9 in.; the next to him being Pte. Potter, who went over 4 ft. 8 inches. The only other fair appearance was made by Private Lucas.

4.—LONG JUMP, 1st prize, \$5; 2nd, \$2.

Entries: Only three competitors, Corp. Welch, Ptes. Everett, and Lucas. Corp. Welch obtained the first place, jumping 1 ft. 10 in., while Everett was second with 1 ft. 8 in.

5.—HUNG JUMP, 1st prize, \$5; 2nd prize, \$2.

Entries: Ptes. Potter, Everett, Lucas and Corp. Welch.

A rather poor appearance was made by the competitors in this event. The highest point was reached by Corporal Welch, who got over 4 ft. 9 in. and the next to him being Pte. Everett, who went over 4 ft. 8 inches. The only other fair appearance was made by Private Lucas.

6.—100 YARD RACE. 1st Prize, \$5; 2nd, \$2; 3rd, \$1.

Entries: Only three competitors, Corp. Welch, Ptes. Everett, and Lucas. Corp. Welch obtained the first place, jumping 1 ft. 10 in., while Everett was second with 1 ft. 8 in.

7.—SACR RACE—open to Army, Navy, and Police. 1st Prize, \$5; 2nd Prize, \$2.

Entries: Ptes. Lovedy, Tomkins, Low, Hakem, and Pte. Tomkins.

This race was also run in heats. In the first, Pte. Lovedy, of the Naval Artillery, came

in an easy first, Gunner McHugh being a good second, and Wilkin, of the Royal Navy, being third.

In the second heat Suckat Sing and Gunner Hoy hotly contested for the premier position, and the former only won by about a yard, the third being Hyde. In the final heat Gunner McHugh was a good first, the second being Suckat Sing. Time 20 seconds.

8.—ONE MILE RACE—open to Garrison.

About fifteen men in this race. The weather wasted their strength in the first three rounds and had to give up. In the last round there were left only Gunner Sing, who had got about twenty yards ahead, and Gunners Davis and Powell.

Gunner Sing made a very good run and started well towards the end, coming in first in time of 5m. 5s. Davis and Powell practi-

cally scratch.

The third place was taken by Lieut. M. C. Metcalfe, who ran well but lost a little towards the end. Time 13 seconds.

9.—CONSERVATION RACE—220 yards. 1st Prize, \$1; 2nd Prize, \$3; 3rd Prize, \$2.

There were about a dozen entered for this race, which was won by Gunner Dearman, Gunner Ashbrook being second and Pte. Tomkins third.

ANIMAL OR MACHINERY RACE.—The entries

on this race were Mr. Ardagh's Crab, Parrot,

Mr. Drew's Duck, St. Gatian,

VIRTUE REWARDED.

Our Volunteer readers may be interested in the following story, under the above title, from the pen of Mr. Mortie Curtis, 4th Royal Sussex Rifle Volunteers. Or. Mortie Curtis was awarded first prize for the anecdote in a competition promoted by *The Volunteer Record*, in the pages of which the story appeared.

Somewhere about the middle of June, 1875, there might have been seen on the various lines of railway running north, a score or so of hurdy-looking, keen-eyed sons of England, in the prime of life, and the full vigour of health, each armed with a deadly weapon, on which, to an ordinary observer, an unnecessary amount of care and solicitude appeared to be bestowed. Who beside the officious porter who hastily ventured to lay profane hands on that sheathed object.

The riflemen (for this was the man), and the rifle (for this was the weapon), were as such, after their kind, as near perfection as nature and art could respectively produce them, or as training and attention could keep them. The point they were all converging on was the city of Edinburgh, the errand on which they were speeding to take part in the great International Volunteer contest about to come of in that city.

Some were old stagers, some were now chosen for the first time, and to these latter (among whom were the heroes of my tale), one great object of their ambition as Volunteers, probably, second only to the honour of winning the Queen's Prize, viz., that of representing their country in this International contest, had not apparently been attained. But there's many a slip 'twix cup and lip. On arrival at headquarters it soon transpired, that there were two men over the requisite number (twenty) for by some unfortunate mistake, twenty-two men had been selected to shoot. Here was rather a hard nut for the Captain to crack. The position was a difficult one, and required careful handling. Among those chosen for the first time, were two cool, steady shots from the south, men who could be depended on for a fair score, men who had been working hard and long for the honour now seemingly achieved, but men, withal, who to one acquainted with them, were deemed capable of bearing a disappointment with good humour, and of making a sacrifice for the good of the cause.

Being credited with the possession of these virtues, the two Southerners who offered the opportunity of relieving the Captain of his difficulty by resigning the places in the team. They accepted the position, though doubtless not without a pang, as those who have long striven to attain an object of ambition, which seemed just within their grasp, will readily believe.

"London, E.C., July 24th, 1882.
Sir,—It gives me great pleasure to be able to add my testimony in favour of your valuable Syrup as a curative agent. I used it for a long length of time from a severe form of indigestion, and the long train of distressing symptoms following that disease. I had tried all possible means to get relief by seeking the best medical advice. I had swallowed sufficient of their stuff to float a man-of-war, no to speak, but all to no avail. A friend of mine, coming on the scene in the midst of my sufferings, brought with him a bottle of your Seigle's Syrup; he advised me to try it, stating he felt confident it would do well. Being weary of trying so many drugs, I condemned it before trial, thinking it could not possibly do me any good, but ultimately determined to take the Syrup. After doing so for a short time it worked such a change in me that I continued taking it for nearly two months, and I then felt thoroughly cured, for I have discontinued its use for five weeks, and feel in the best of health, and can partake any kind of food with ease and comfort. I am therefore thankful to you that, through the instrumentality of your valuable medicine, I am restored to the state of health I now enjoy.—Yours truly,

"W. S. FORSTER,
East-south Mills, Cambridge-hill,
London, E.C., July 24th, 1882.

The match was in due time shot, and was won by the Scotch. Remember, this was in June, 1875. And now the sequel. Reader, did you happen to have any business that day at Wimborne? Well, the last day of the meeting in the July following? Lucky fellow! Well, when your little brother was over, you agreed to do honour to the hero of the day. What is it, that with stalwart form and gallant mien walks up to receive the Queen's Prize from the hands of her illustrious representative amid the cheers of the assembled crowd? It is one of the heroes of the tale 'Captain (now Major) Pease.'

And the other? Well! he met with one more disappointment, but wait a bit! *Nobrave prior!* Captains before Sergeant! Once again, bear with me, gentle reader! We're you so fortunate as to be detained at Wimborne the following July, until—? Well; I won't be too hard on you, anyhow, you were present on the historic July. Carry your mind back to that afternoon! You had just made a good score, and full of your own success had almost forgotten the great event taking place at another part of the common.

Listen! A shout of triumph! "Aha!" says a comrade near, "another Queen's Prize lost and won."

For one moment you think of that outer at 600 yards, which just kept you out of the 500, and a sigh of regret, almost escapes you, but your Wimborne training helps you to gulp it down, as you run forward eager to catch a glimpse of the winner before that swelling crowd shut you off. What do you see in the centre of that surging mass, expostulating, entreating, but despite his earnest appeals, seized, hoisted on the shoulders of his frantic comrades, and carried off in triumph.

"Who is it?" "Eh! never!" "Yes by Jove it is! 'Tis the other hero of my tale—Sergeant Pease."

If the relation of this anecdote is the means of helping any young aspirant to fame, to bear with equanimity the disappointments that will surely come to him ere that fame is firmly established, it will not have been written in vain. And to the heroes of my tale, whose names I have ventured to make such free use of, I would, as some slight acknowledgment respectfully devote the following lines of the late Lord Houghton:

"If what shows afar so grand,
Turns to nothing in thy hand,
On again, the virtue lies
In the struggle, not the prize.

PETROLEUM AS FUEL FOR STEAMERS.

Sons very interesting experiments have been made in the use of petroleum as fuel for steamers by the Central Pacific Railroad Company on some of their steamboats. Oil has been tried up in the freight steamer *Thompson*, plying between Colombia and San Francisco, on the trans-boat *Melone*, the largest ferry-boat in the world. On the *Thompson* the Company saved \$7,000 in the cost of fuel in the fireplaces they were using oil as compared with the five months of the same season of the preceding year, when they were burning coal.

Besides saving 44 per cent. in actual fuel, they got rid of our fireman, which made an additional saving of \$240 per month. On the *Melone* there was not so much saving, the cost being lessened but 17 per cent.

WE SHOULD BLOT OUT DISEASE.

IN ITS EARLY STAGES.

The disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and in fact the entire glandular system; and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints; but if the reader will ask himself the following questions he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted.—Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling, attended with drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky mucus gather about the gums and teeth in the morning, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pain in the sides and back? Is there a fullness about the right side as if the liver were enlarging? Is there constipation? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from an horizontal position? Are the excretions from the kidneys highly coloured, with a deposit after standing? Does food ferment soon after eating, accompanied by flatulence or belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dreadful disease progresses. If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended after a time by expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered by a cold sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailable against the latter agonizing disorder. The origin of this malady is indigestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipiency. It is most important that the disease should be promptly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will effect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, and the appetite has returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effectual remedy for this distressing complaint is Seigle's Curative Syrup, a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, J. White, Limited, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it root and branch, at once, the system.

East-south Mills, Cambridge-hill,
London, E.C., July 24th, 1882.

"Sir,—It gives me great pleasure to be able to add my testimony in favour of your valuable Syrup as a curative agent. I used it for a long length of time from a severe form of indigestion, and the long train of distressing symptoms following that disease. I had tried all possible means to get relief by seeking the best medical advice. I had swallowed sufficient of their stuff to float a man-of-war, no to speak, but all to no avail. A friend of mine, coming on the scene in the midst of my sufferings, brought with him a bottle of your Seigle's Syrup; he advised me to try it, stating he felt confident it would do well. Being weary of trying so many drugs, I condemned it before trial, thinking it could not possibly do me any good, but ultimately determined to take the Syrup. After doing so for a short time it worked such a change in me that I continued taking it for nearly two months, and I then felt thoroughly cured, for I have discontinued its use for five weeks, and feel in the best of health, and can partake any kind of food with ease and comfort. I am therefore thankful to you that, through the instrumentality of your valuable medicine, I am restored to the state of health I now enjoy.—Yours truly,

"W. S. FORSTER,
East-south Mills, Cambridge-hill,
London, E.C., July 24th, 1882.

The match was in due time shot, and was won by the Scotch. Remember, this was in June, 1875. And now the sequel. Reader, did you happen to have any business that day at Wimborne? Well, the last day of the meeting in the July following? Lucky fellow! Well, when your little brother was over, you agreed to do honour to the hero of the day. What is it, that with stalwart form and gallant mien walks up to receive the Queen's Prize from the hands of her illustrious representative amid the cheers of the assembled crowd? It is one of the heroes of the tale 'Captain (now Major) Pease.'

And the other? Well! he met with one more disappointment, but wait a bit! *Nobrave prior!* Captains before Sergeant! Once again, bear with me, gentle reader! We're you so fortunate as to be detained at Wimborne the following July, until—? Well; I won't be too hard on you, anyhow, you were present on the historic July. Carry your mind back to that afternoon! You had just made a good score, and full of your own success had almost forgotten the great event taking place at another part of the common.

Listen! A shout of triumph! "Aha!" says a comrade near, "another Queen's Prize lost and won."

For one moment you think of that outer at 600 yards, which just kept you out of the 500, and a sigh of regret, almost escapes you, but your Wimborne training helps you to gulp it down, as you run forward eager to catch a glimpse of the winner before that swelling crowd shut you off. What do you see in the centre of that surging mass, expostulating, entreating, but despite his earnest appeals, seized, hoisted on the shoulders of his frantic comrades, and carried off in triumph.

"Who is it?" "Eh! never!" "Yes by Jove it is! 'Tis the other hero of my tale—Sergeant Pease."

If the relation of this anecdote is the means of helping any young aspirant to fame, to bear with equanimity the disappointments that will surely come to him ere that fame is firmly established, it will not have been written in vain. And to the heroes of my tale, whose names I have ventured to make such free use of, I would, as some slight acknowledgment respectfully devote the following lines of the late Lord Houghton:

"If what shows afar so grand,
Turns to nothing in thy hand,
On again, the virtue lies
In the struggle, not the prize.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 56.

HARBOUR DEPARTMENT.

The following Rules regarding signalling at the Peak are published for general information.

By Command,

FREDERICK STUART,
Acting Colonial Secretary.
Colonial Secretary's Office, Hong Kong, 17th February, 1883.

SIGNAL STATION, VICTORIA PEAK, HONG KONG.

1883. Feet above See Level.

1. The Union Jack will be hoisted at the Mast Head when any vessel is being signalled.

2. The Commercial Code of Signals for all Nations will be used at the Station.

3. All Signals made by vessels in the Offing will be repeated.

4. When Signalling to Men-of-War in the Harbour or in the Offing a White Ensign will be hoisted at the Flagstaff, and at the Mast Head of the Man-of-War.

5. When a Steamer, or the smoke of a Steamer, is sighted, the Compass Bearing at the Yard Arm, and Distance off at the Mast Head, will be hoisted. If, when the vessel is made out, she is not a Mail Steamer, the Yacht's Distinguishing Flag will be substituted for the Compass Signal, and it will be kept flying until the Ship arrives. The Distance Signal will be kept up fifteen minutes after the Steamer is made out.

6. If the Steamer is a regular Mail Steamer a Gun will be fired, and a Ball over the English, French, or American Ensign, with the Distance off at that time, will be shown at the Mast Head. The Command

A MAN went into the country one Sunday for a walk. He carried his overcoat on his arm, but, finding it burdensome, hung it on a fence. Taking a card from his pocket, he wrote: "Do not touch my coat; infected with smallpox." He came back two hours later and found the card upon which was written, underneath his warning: "Thanks for the coat; I've had the smallpox."

"AND how does Charlie-like going to school kindly reward a good man of a six-year-old boy?" "I like goin' well enough," replied the embryo statesman genitously; "but I don't like stay to in after I get there."

The *Overland China Mail*, a weekly journal.

THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL,

1883. Price 2d.

Per Annum. £12.00 postage. £1.00

Quarter. 3.00. " 0.25

Single Copy. 0.50. " 0.25

China Mail Office, Hong Kong.

Per Annum. £12.00 postage. £1.00

Quarter. 3.00. " 0.25

Single Copy. 0.50. " 0.25

China Mail Office, Hong Kong.

Per Annum. £12.00 postage. £1.00

Quarter. 3.00. " 0.25

Single Copy. 0.50. " 0.25

China Mail Office, Hong Kong.

Per Annum. £12.00 postage. £1.00

Quarter. 3.00. " 0.25

Single Copy. 0.50. " 0.25

China Mail Office, Hong Kong.

Per Annum. £12.00 postage. £1.00

Quarter. 3.00. " 0.25

Single Copy. 0.50. " 0.25

China Mail Office, Hong Kong.

Per Annum. £12.00 postage. £1.00

Quarter. 3.00. " 0.25

Single Copy. 0.50. " 0.25

China Mail Office, Hong Kong.

Per Annum. £12.00 postage. £1.00

Quarter. 3.00. " 0.25

Single Copy. 0.50. " 0.25

China Mail Office, Hong Kong.

Per Annum. £12.00 postage. £1.00

Quarter. 3.00. " 0.25

Single Copy. 0.50. " 0.25

China Mail Office, Hong Kong.

Per Annum. £12.00 postage. £1.00

Quarter. 3.00. " 0.25

Single Copy. 0.50. " 0.25

China Mail Office, Hong Kong.

Per Annum. £12.00 postage. £1.00

Quarter. 3.00. " 0.25

Single Copy. 0.50. " 0.25

China Mail Office, Hong Kong.

Per Annum. £12.00 postage. £1.00

Quarter. 3.00. " 0.25

Single Copy. 0.50. " 0.25

China Mail Office, Hong Kong.

Per Annum. £12.00 postage. £1.00

Quarter. 3.00. " 0.25

Single Copy. 0.50. " 0.25

China Mail Office, Hong Kong.

Per Annum. £12.00 postage. £1.00

Quarter. 3.00. " 0.25